than 3,000 AF to identify reclamation practices used by the agricultural water supplier; describe any reclamation programs, including treatment and distribution facilities; identify the quantity and source of reclaimed water delivered to and by the supplier; and identify economically feasible measures for water reclamation. Ed Craddock, DWR (916)653-9493.

Water Recycling Act of 1991, California Code, Chapter 187 (AB 673): This act establishes a statewide goal of recycling 700,000 acre-feet of water by the year 2000, and one million acre-feet by 2010; defines "recycled water" as a valuable resource; and requires regional water quality control boards to consider, when establishing water quality objectives, the need to develop and use recycled water. Ed Craddock, DWR (916)653-9493.

WATER QUALITY

Corps of Engineers Stockton Turning Basin Bubbler: Since the fall of 1993, the COE has installed and operated a bubbler device in the area of the Stockton Turning Basin to address low DO levels in the September to November period. When the DO is less than 5.2 at any one of eight monitoring locations, the COE in coordination with the USFWS, operates the bubbler to improve DO levels. Ron Muller, COE (916)557-7837.

Drainage Implementation Program: The San Joaquin Valley Drainage Implementation Program (SJVDIP) is managed by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Geological Society, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and California's State Water Resources Conservation Board. The SJVDIP's primary goal is to oversee implementation and monitoring of the recommendations made be the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program in its 1990 report. Manucher Alemi, DWR (916)327-1630.

San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program: The San Joaquin Valley is a gently sloping alluvial plane, approximately 250 miles long and an average of 45 miles wide. The valley is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the world, however most commercial crops grown in the valley require irrigation. Drainage water from this irrigation contains increased levels of salinity and trace elements, most notably selenium, that pose a risk to public health and wildlife. These substances, originally marine sediments, leached into the drainage water during irrigation. The drainage water flows through the agricultural fields into evaporation ponds, the groundwater, the San Joaquin River, and eventually the Delta. San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Drain (Water Code, § 13953.): This drain was authorized in 1960 as part of the Central Valley Project, however, it has not been built. The State Legislature proposed that the drain be constructed to discharge San Joaquin Valley drainage waters into the Delta, Suisun Bay, and the Carquinez straits. San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Act (Water Code, §14900 et seq.): Requires DWR to implement the plan, "A Management Plan for Agricultural Subsurface Drainage and Related

Problems on the Westside San Joaquin Valley." The plan includes recommendations for a variety of water quality improvement activities. DWR is currently working to secure funding for the first project: a demonstration program where DWR, in collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation would lease land from farmers in order to retire the land form irrigation. DWR will use this demonstration project to evaluate the effectiveness of land retirement as a technique to improve water quality. DWR anticipates that the program will begin in the fall of 1995 or early in 1996. The results of the Agricultural Drainage Program include small-scale demonstration projects; studies monitoring and evaluating the movement of selenium; creation of the Adams Avenue Drainage Research Center which treats drainage water and removes selenium, a multi-year study in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. John Shelton, DWR (209)445-5137.